

## DEMPSEY LOGICAL MAN TO MEET CARPENTIER

MUCH INTEREST AROUSED  
IN FISTIC WORLD.

Coming of French Premier  
Will Force Willard Out  
of His Shell.

(By Jack Velock.)  
New York, Nov. 21.—(I. N. S.)—  
Georges Carpentier, premier French  
boxer, has the American public all  
steamed up with expectancy today.  
His announced intention to visit the  
United States as soon as the French  
army is demobilized, which may be  
in January, has awakened a new  
wave of interest and speculation in  
the heavyweight division here. His  
coming is expected to bring the  
heavyweights, especially Jess Willard,  
to life with a sudden start. And  
popular opinion, it is whispered here,  
will have much to do with the selection  
of his opponent for a big fist  
battle of real international importance.

That Carpentier's visit will force  
Willard to come out of his shell and  
offer to defend his title or announce  
his definite retirement seems a certainty. But whether or not a Willard-Carpentier match would be most  
acceptable to the public is an open  
question.

Insofar as a championship battle  
goes, Willard must still be figured,  
but Jack Dempsey's rise to popularity  
is going to count in his favor as  
a popular opponent for the great  
Frenchman.

Willard has often said he would  
meet Carpentier at any time. Dempsey  
would jump at the chance. Jack  
Curley, Dempsey's eastern representative,  
today expressed the belief that  
Dempsey will be the popular choice  
as an opponent for Carpentier.  
"Dempsey is the logical man for  
Carpentier to meet," said Curley.  
"Willard has sidestepped Dempsey,  
who is now entitled to rank as America's  
foremost heavyweight. A battle  
between these two men would be the  
greatest ring attraction offered the  
American public in a decade.  
And while waiting for Carpentier's  
coming, Curley is already making  
plans to promote a match between  
Dempsey and the French idol. Such  
a battle might well be expected to  
break all attendance records and it  
would create a wave of interest that  
would extend around the globe.

## TENNESSEANS RETURN

Maj. Charles W. Dyer and Other  
Members of 117th Land in  
Hoboken.

Knoxville, Nov. 21.—(Special.)—  
One, perhaps more, of the Tennessee  
boys has landed in Hoboken from  
France.  
Maj. Charles W. Dyer, of the 117th  
infantry, composed of Tennessee boys,  
has returned to the United States  
according to a letter received by Mrs.  
Dyer. No reference is made in the  
letter whether or not any other members  
of the 117th infantry are with  
Major Dyer, but he states that "we"  
are now a few hours out of Hoboken.  
The letter was written on board the  
U. S. S. Great Northern on Sunday  
afternoon. It follows:  
"We are now a few hours out of  
Hoboken, but are running very slowly  
on account of a heavy fog. Expect  
to get inside the harbor by night, but  
probably will not land before Monday  
morning, as we will probably not be  
able to dock before daylight.  
"Had a pretty good trip, but quite  
a little rough weather which has de-  
layed us about twenty-four hours. I  
don't know how long I will be in New  
York, or where I will be sent. Nor do  
I know whether I will be promoted  
now or not, since the war seems to be  
over. Think I'll be able to get a  
leave for a few days before going to  
my new station. That, however, is  
not certain. Will perhaps be kept  
in New York for a few days awaiting  
orders."  
On Nov. 12, Mrs. Dyer received a  
telegram from her husband, sent from  
France, on Nov. 10, with the  
message: "Home soon." Mrs.  
Dyer is of the opinion that this mes-  
sage was left on Sunday, Nov. 10, as  
he did not know, definitely, when he  
sent the message, or when he wrote  
the letter while on board the ship  
that the armistice had been signed.  
Thus the trip was made across the  
Atlantic in six or seven days.

NAMED COMMISSIONER  
Paris, Nov. 21.—M. Tardieu, French  
high commissioner to the United States,  
is to regulate the American tonnage  
that will be placed at the disposal of  
France and which will be used for the  
feeding of the people of the central  
points in the west of France, he an-  
nounced today.

## DYNASTY IS OVERTURNED AFTER A THOUSAND YEARS

Bavarian Royal House of Wittelsbach Has Reigned as  
the Ally and Equal of the Prussian Hohenzollern  
Line—Ludwig III. Succeeded Two Mad Kings.

A dynasty which has held the throne  
of Bavaria for a thousand years was  
upset the other day when the diet sit-  
ting in Munich deposed the Wittels-  
bachs, according to a Swiss dispatch,  
says the Kansas City Star.

This report and the story of a popular  
demonstration for the establishment of  
a republic in Bavaria serve to call at-  
tention to a hitherto little known  
dynasty, next to Prussia, is the greatest  
in the German confederation.  
Otto I, in the Tenth century, estab-  
lished the line of kings who have oc-  
cupied Bavaria's throne as absolute mon-  
archs ever since. Even under the pres-  
ent constitution of the kingdom, the  
ruler has sole executive power, although  
the ministers are made responsible for  
all his acts. The people of Bavaria  
contribute \$1,500,000 a year to the king's  
purse, their burden for the maintenance  
of royalty being twice as great, propor-  
tionately, as that of the Prussians. The  
last king, Ludwig III, who ascended  
the throne in 1913, lifted him from penury  
into luxury. He had been a farmer,  
not as a hobby, but through the king's  
"to make both ends meet," as he ex-  
pressed himself.

The Bavarian king needed a large  
income. He had sent his ambassador to  
the ally and equal of the Kaiser,  
Ludwig III, like the rulers before him,  
has sent his ambassadors to the Prus-  
sian court and received the Prussian  
ambassadors at his own. The king had  
a representative at Munich as well,  
and one of the important court func-  
tions in 1913 was the audience granted  
by the Bavarian king to a new papal  
nuncio, who later was received by the  
queen.

Separate Power Till 1871.  
Bavaria maintained its integrity as a  
separate power until after the Prussian  
war of 1870-71, when it reluctantly  
entered the confederation of states  
which made up the German empire.  
Ludwig III, then a member of the  
Bavarian upper house as one of the  
hereditary princes of the realm, voted  
for the plan under protest, saying that  
Bavaria must remain "strong and vig-  
orous to resist any further aggression  
by Prussia."

Bavaria's jealousy of Prussia has  
continued through the years. In 1896,  
when Prince Henry, brother of the Kaiser,  
visited Munich, he was treated with  
great respect by the Bavarian residents of  
Munich. The chairman proposed a toast  
to Prince Henry, "and the princes in his  
suite" as representatives of the Ger-  
man emperor. Prince Ludwig of Ba-  
varia jumped to his feet and declared:  
"We are allies, not vassals,  
of the emperor. We stood side by  
side with the king of Prussia in the war  
against France and we will do the same  
again whenever Germany is threatened  
with war. But the German nation must  
remember not only the fatherland, but  
also the old German dynasties."  
Prince Ludwig was then seated, and  
the German ambassador left the  
table as a result of Ludwig's declara-  
tion, but the Bavarian prince had  
made his point.

The outbreak of war in 1914 saw  
Ludwig, now on the throne, hasten-  
ing to the Kaiser's side, as he had  
promised to years before. The Ba-  
varian king died in 1918.

WE HAVE WITH US AGAIN  
THE IRISH QUESTION

(By Harold E. Bechtel, European  
Manager, I. N. S. E. A.)

London, England.—"Ireland's  
chance of getting any hearing at the  
peace conference will depend mainly  
on the good will of America and on  
the influence of the democratic and  
labor forces of Great Britain, the  
Dominions and the other allied na-  
tions."

The above is the high spot of a  
public appeal to Ireland just pub-  
lished by the nationalist party.  
The appeal is aimed at Sinn Fein  
and is an indication of the conviction  
of many nationalists that Sinn Fein,  
under present conditions, will sweep  
Ireland in the next election.  
The appeal was drawn up at a  
conference of Irish nationalists in  
Dublin the other day. Referring to  
Sinn Fein aims, the appeal says:  
"The one thing the Irish national-  
ists will not do is to deceive the people  
by holding before them an ideal  
and an object which they know to be  
impossible, and in pursuit of that  
impossible object to follow a policy  
manifestly calculated to play the  
game of the bitterest enemies of Ire-  
land's freedom, and certain to lead to  
defeat and disaster."

Sinn Fein Antagonistic.  
"The proceedings of Sinn Fein  
have all along been calculated to an-  
tagonize America and the other de-  
mocratic nations, and to give the im-  
pression that the Irish people

## WAR PUZZLES



FRENCH STRUCK  
At Crown Prince's Verdun sector,  
taking first and second line trenches  
and 800 prisoners, one year ago  
today, November 25, 1917.  
Find a puzzle.

ing these good relations between  
England and America, to which I at-  
tach so much importance in the in-  
terest of the world, and particularly  
of the British empire, if such an im-  
portant body of American opinion is  
unreconciled to the Irish question.

"I see an even greater danger.  
There might be such a combination  
between the Irish-Americans and the  
American-born in America as would  
make such relations impossible."

"It is true that in ninety-nine cases  
out of a hundred, people of German  
birth born in America are absolutely  
undivided in their loyalty to the  
Stars and Stripes.  
"But it is hardly necessary to say  
that you can be a good American  
without being a good Englishman."  
"I see a dangerous possibility of  
such a combination, which might  
even imperil the success of a league  
of nations unless English statesmen-  
ship has it in it to reconcile the Irish  
race by doing the right thing."

Substantially all of the rifles and  
machine guns which had been stored  
in Ulster have been turned over  
to the government, completing the  
disarmament of all Ireland, accord-  
ing to Secretary for Ireland Shortt.

## DIDN'T VOTE RIGHT

Or Rather Had He Voted Otherwise  
There Would Have Been No  
Ouster.

Knoxville, Nov. 21.—(Special.)—"If  
Commissioner Flenniken had not  
voted to transfer Ed D. Connors  
from the office of chief of police to  
that of market master or if he had  
later voted to reinstate Connors to  
the office of chief of police, all these  
hundreds of pages of testimony would  
not be before your honors today," de-  
clared Gen. W. R. Kennerly while con-  
cluding arguments for Mayor John E.  
McMillan and Commissioner John  
W. Flenniken in the ouster cases in  
the state supreme court here.

The cause is now under ad-  
visement of Judge Grafton Green, who  
is acting as chief justice during the  
absence of Chief Justice D. L. Lan-  
don, and Judge N. L. Bachman, Judge  
Frank P. Hall, Judge Collin P. Mc-  
Kinney and Special Judge Thad A.  
Cox.

Gen. Kennerly admitted that Com-  
missioner Flenniken had accepted  
from passes from the Southern rail-  
way and apologized for the act, say-  
ing that the commissioner is subject  
to "some criticism" for having ac-  
cepted them. He explained that the  
passes were given by "an official pass  
distributor." He declared that rail-  
road officials were unwilling to dis-  
close the matter until they had  
learned that the passes had not in-  
fluenced Commissioner Flenniken in his  
dealings with the railroad, the com-  
missioner having insisted, over their  
opposition, that the railroad should be  
made to build two viaducts across the  
tracks, one at Gay street and the  
other at Broadway. While admitting  
that Commissioner Flenniken did  
wrong in accepting the passes, he de-  
clared that members of the legisla-  
ture who had passed the law making  
it a misdemeanor for public officials to  
accept the passes, had not influenced  
Commissioner Flenniken, he said.

Touching briefly upon the charge  
that Commissioner Flenniken had  
joined in the issuing of orders that  
patrolmen should raid saloons only  
once each ninety days, and that he  
had had a part in preventing Capt.  
Lea from accompanying Rev. George  
B. Stuart, D. D., on a tour of certain  
sections of the city, Gen. Kennerly  
stated that the only evidence that  
this was done was the "unsubstantiated  
testimony of ex-Chief Justice Lan-  
don, and the other parties concerned he  
said had been placed on stand to corrob-  
orate this evidence, and presented  
Commissioner Flenniken had emphatically  
denied the charge, his testimony having  
been supported by character wit-  
nesses.

## FREIGHT RATES TOO HIGH

Heavier Burden Imposed on Ten-  
nessee Than Necessary Under  
Government Guarantees.

Washington, Nov. 21.—(Special.)—  
Col. E. A. Tamm, chairman of the  
Tennessee railroad commission, had a  
personal conference yesterday with  
Director-General McAdoo of the rail-  
road administration and presented  
figures to show that freight rates in  
Tennessee are higher than is neces-  
sary to make good the government  
guarantee to the carriers. The seven  
trunk lines in the state showed an  
average increase in net revenue of  
18 percent for the months of July  
and August 1918, as compared with  
the same two months for the three  
preceding years. The contention of  
Col. Tamm was that the 25 percent  
increase in freight rates and the  
heavy increase in passenger rates  
imposed a heavier burden on the pub-  
lic than is shown to be necessary in  
order to make good the government  
guarantee of earnings. If the gov-  
ernment continues to operate under  
the same scale of rates and the vol-  
ume of business remains the same for  
the ensuing two years, the earning of  
the seven trunk lines operating in and  
through Tennessee alone would ag-  
gregate more than \$140,000,000 for  
that period according to Col. Tamm.  
Mr. McAdoo arranged for a confer-  
ence between Col. Tamm and Judge  
Edward W. Chambers of the railroad  
administration. Judge Chambers, who  
is one of the leading traffic men and  
rate authorities of the country, prom-  
ised to give careful consideration to  
the facts presented in connection with  
a possible readjustment of all the  
rates in the southwestern territory.  
The basis of revision is now under  
consideration. All of the Tennessee  
lines are having a prosperous year  
and it is contended by chairman En-  
loe that the best earnings are so far  
in excess of previous years as to jus-  
tify a general readjustment and re-  
lease the public of the portion of the  
heavy burden placed on it by the  
rate increases of the past two years.

## CHAOS IN GERMANY LIKELY FOR A YEAR

Socialist Groups Bound to Clash in Reaching for Power  
Amid Ruins of Autocracy.

Washington, (N. E. A.)—What  
form of government will Germany  
take, that of a political republic like  
our own or a socialist soviet gov-  
ernment like that of Russia?  
The chaos which has just begun in  
Germany will shortly evolve some  
sort of organization such as was  
solved in Russia, in the opinion of  
observers here, and the consensus  
is that it will take the form of a  
political, constitutional, federal re-  
public with a president and a con-  
stituent assembly elected by direct  
vote of the people.

What Socialist Faction Will Boss?  
Beyond question the socialists will  
control the new government, accord-  
ing to belief here. The question now  
is, which socialist faction will gain  
control?

There are two socialist parties  
which now are the gripping power  
in Germany:  
1. Majority socialists or social  
democrats, headed by Schiedemann  
and Ebert, now serving as chancel-  
lor, who supported the war and were  
looked upon by radical socialists all  
over the world as instruments of  
autocracy.

2. Independent socialists, headed  
by Carl Liebknecht, who opposed the  
war and fought for peace, but be-  
cause they were in the minority were  
persecuted.  
Friedrich Ebert, former editor of a  
socialist newspaper, and member of  
the Reichstag from Bremen, was  
made chancellor by Prince Max to  
appease the socialists of the major-  
ity. He apparently is in control  
at present not only of the de facto  
government, but of the Schiedemann  
branch of the socialist party.

Political Chaos Likely for Awhile.  
It is not yet clear to which fac-  
tion the "red guards" who have re-  
volted against the German fleet, cap-  
tured Berlin and set up workmen's  
and soldiers' councils, will adhere.  
The belief here is that they are  
members of the minority.

Now that autocracy's power is  
gone, the independent socialists will  
increase in numbers and will orga-  
nize soviets of their own. Then will  
come a clash between the two social-  
ist groups which will parallel in al-  
most every particular the fight be-  
tween the social democrats and the  
bolshievisks in Russia.

According to present indications  
the new ruler of Germany will be  
selected from one of these men:  
Majority Socialists—Schiedemann,  
Ebert, Suedekum.  
Independent Socialists—Harden,  
Liebknecht, Haase, Ledebour.

Out of the whole group the man  
who stands head and shoulders above  
them all is Maximilian Harden, the  
fearless editor who persistently criti-  
cized the Hohenzollerns during the  
four years of war. But  
it is a question whether he will be

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It promptly opens clogged-up nos-  
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discharge or nose running; relieves  
sick headache, dullness, feverish-  
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stiffness.  
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quickest, surest relief known. It  
costs only a few cents and does  
it acts without assistance.  
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"Pape's"—nothing else.—(Adv.)

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of Branch Managers is to see that  
this quota is evenly distributed, so  
that our young men in training may  
lack nothing in this respect.

This we are successfully doing. And  
in so doing, the Armour Branch  
House system has had an oppor-  
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gauge food-consumption at different  
points. Hence we can equalize the  
available supply, serve the boys in

the training camps with their full  
requirements and properly distribute  
the balance for civilian use—all with-  
out a moment's delay

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